

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62-27

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

Seeds of Honey Plants

Offered by U. S. Department of Agriculture

PELETT GARDENS

ATLANTIC, IOWA

WINTER AND SPRING 1947-1948

Featuring Unusual New Plants



Pellett Clover in bloom.

Honey Bees are vital to agriculture. The bee-keeping industry is fast gaining recognition, not only as source of livelihood to bee-keepers, but for the far more important role in the pollination of the crops from which the nectar is secured. When the country was new, the pollination was effected by wild bees, but with the advance of civilization their nesting places are largely destroyed and in some localities pollination is almost wholly dependent upon the work of the honey bee. It is now estimated that the value of the honey bee in the pollination of agricultural crops is worth from ten to fifty times the value of the honey harvested by the bee-keeper.

As the interest in bee-keeping increases, so also the interest in honey plants. Although the principal honey flows are often obtained from one or two sources during a short period, the existence of bee-keeping and likewise the presence of honey bees for pollination also depend upon a large variety of the minor sources of nectar. It is important that there is some available nectar and pollen to sustain the bees from early spring until late in the fall.

As the interest in honey plants increases, it is our endeavor to aid in the distribution of an increasing number of plants especially selected for nectar. In addition to some tried and proven forage crops, we offer seeds of plants which are adaptable for establishing on waste lands and roadsides, some especially attractive for those who wish to cultivate a bee garden, and most important, some good honey plants which promise to become important for other agricultural uses.

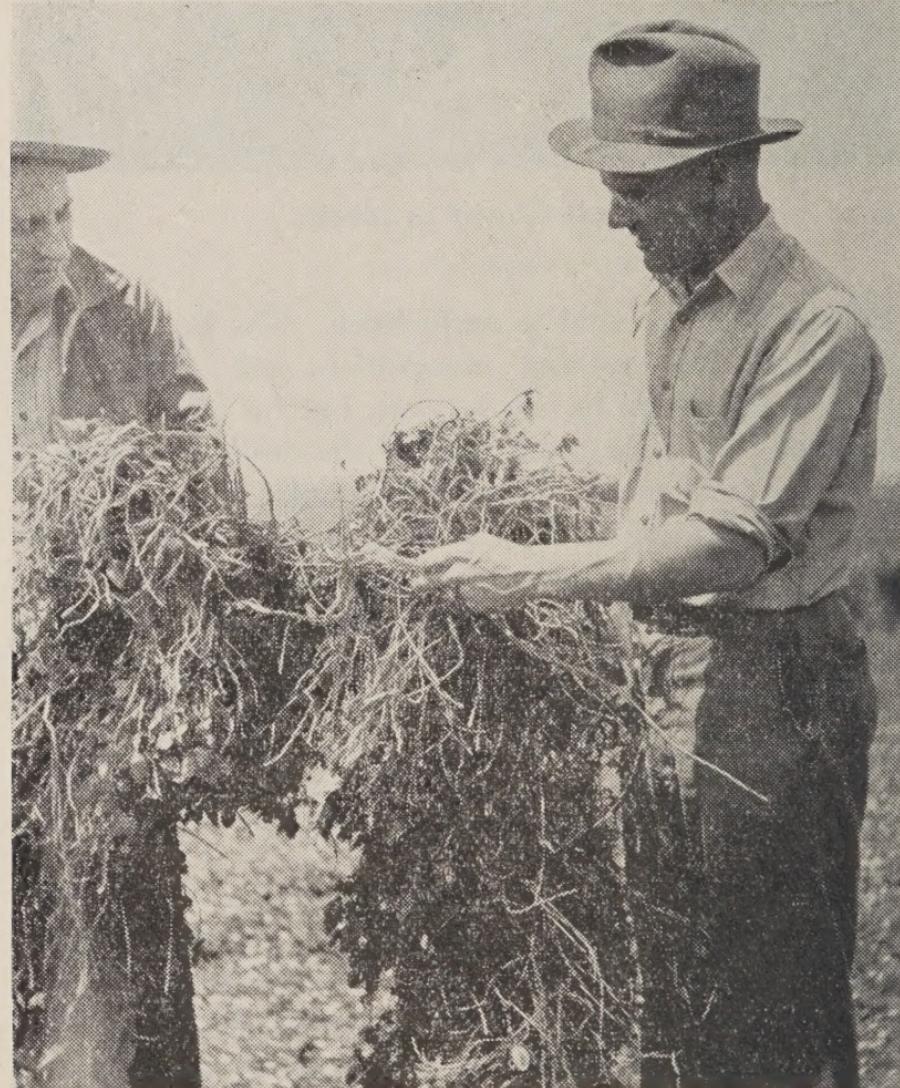
PELETT CLOVER

(*Trifolium ambiguum*)

This very unusual clover spreads rapidly from deep rhizomous roots and unlike most clovers increases from year to year. So dense does the root system become that it holds especial promise in soil conservation where a heavy root system and permanency are desired. A plot of this clover at Pellett Gardens was grown from root divisions set 18 inches apart in rows which are four feet apart. The plants spread rapidly and completely filled the spaces between, early the second season.

This clover leafs out very early in the spring. At first only basil leaves appear. These leaves are usually very large and the individual leafstalks are often more than a foot high. In late May the flowering stems appear. In our plots they are three feet long at height of bloom and each stem has many flower heads at different heights.

The plant blooms in June and July and the bees visit the flowers freely. The corolla tubes are short so that the nectar is readily available to short-tongued insects. It appears to be the equal of any as a honey plant. It usually sets seed well and it appears that this plant can



Pellett Clover root system as dug from six feet of row one year after planting.

be propagated rapidly by seed as well as roots, once sufficient acreage is established from which to harvest seed.

It thrives wonderfully on our grounds. A well established plant measured strong roots three to four feet long and a top spread of three feet. The rate of increase from rhizomous roots is very surprising. Rows planted 3½ feet apart in April were growing together in places five months later and early the second season the clover completely filled the spaces between the rows and the

ground was heavily bound with roots. From all indications it is entirely winter hardy.

Root divisions of this clover can be planted in either fall or spring. In the northern states, early spring planting is probably the best. In the south and middle south, fall or winter planting may be preferable.

We offer root divisions which will be well packed for shipping. A clover so promising as this should be worth a trial to see if it will adapt itself to your locality and to suit your purpose.



Rows planted 3½ feet apart in April began to grow together in September.

Seed is not yet available.

Root Divisions: 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$5.00, 250 for \$10.00, 500 for \$18.00, postpaid. Per 1000, \$30.00 not prepaid. Large quantity prices on request. Shipping season, late fall, winter and spring up to May 10. Please give preferred shipping date when ordering.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

(*Trifolium repens*)

White Dutch or pasture clover has long been the main dependence for a honey crop over a wide area of the Northeastern States. It is an important source of nectar in much of the middlewest. The plant is easily naturalized along roadsides, in pastures and waste places. Should be included in any mixture of grasses for pasture.

Seed, per packet, 20c, \$1.20 per pound, postpaid.

LADINO CLOVER

Ladino clover is a giant white clover which is proving very popular in many places. It makes two or three times the growth of ordinary white clover where it does well. It is of particular value under irrigation or in areas with abundant rainfall and fertile soil. It is an excellent pasture legume and honey from it is very similar to that produced from the common white clover.

The seed is very small. Two pounds per acre on a well prepared seedbed should be sufficient.

Our early supply of Ladino is certified seed.

Seed, per packet, 20c, \$3.25 per pound, postpaid. Write for quantity price.

CRIMSON CLOVER

(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

Crimson clover is a winter annual grown from the southern corn belt south and east. It winter-kills in the north when planted in the fall. Each stem is terminated by a head of scarlet or crimson flowers from which it

gets its name. It is reported as especially important as a source of honey in Kentucky. It ranks high as a honey plant.

Seed, per packet 20c, two pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(*Trifolium fragiferum*) is a new clover which is salt tolerant and will grow on such soils where other clovers will not grow. It is to be found in moist places where water stands near the surface. Indications are that it must have abundant moisture continually to prosper. If you want something new, try strawberry clover. Little is known as yet about its adaptations to various soil types in eastern localities. Apparently a good honey plant.

Seed, 20c per packet, pound \$2.75, postpaid.

SWEET CLOVER

(*Melilotus*)

NOTE: We offer sweet clovers and vetch for your convenience in securing trial quantities. If you want larger quantities you can probably secure them in your localities. If not, write us and we will suggest a source of supply.

Sweet clover ranks among the best honey plants in this country. Climatically, it is adapted to practically all the United States and southern Canada. It will thrive on a wide range of soils and is extensively used as a forage crop. There are two common varieties of biennial sweet clover, the white blossom and the yellow blossom. The yellow blossom variety blooms earlier than the white blossom. We offer seed of the white blossom and yellow blossom mixed.

Packet 20c, two pounds for \$1.00, postpaid.

HUBAM CLOVER is the white annual sweet clover. It is one of the best plants for honey and can be depended upon for bloom the same season when planted early. It blooms over a long season.

Seed, per packet 20c, pound 75c, five pounds \$2.75, postpaid.

MADRID SWEET CLOVER

Madrid is an outstanding variety of biennial yellow sweet clover. It is new in this country and originally came from Spain. It is outstanding for early seedling vigor and high yields of forage. It promises to be superior to the common yellow in the great plains region and throughout the corn belt. It is a heavy seed producer, maturing slightly later than the common yellow.

Seed, per packet 20c, pound 75c, five pounds \$2.75, postpaid.

EVERGREEN SWEET CLOVER

Another new development, this variety blooms later in the season than other biennial sweet clovers. It is a vigorous grower and heavy producer of forage. It is of special interest to beekeepers because of its late blooming period. A plot of this clover at Pellett Gardens began blooming in June and is still blooming in October.

Certified seed, per packet 20c, pound 75c, five pounds \$2.75 postpaid.

HAIRY VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

The Hairy Vetch, also known as Winter Vetch, is much used for green manure and cover crop, and for hay and pasture in some sections. This vetch is winter hardy as far north as Michigan and the New England states. Succeeds especially well on sandy soil and will

grow on any well drained soil. It acts as a biennial when planted in the spring and as a winter annual when planted in the fall. An excellent source of fine quality honey in some localities.

Seed, packet 20c, pound 75c, five pounds \$2.75, postpaid.

THE BEE GARDEN

Bee gardens have been common in Europe for centuries. It is an old world custom for the bee-keeper to provide within easy reach a variety of honey plants which furnish some forage for the bees and a place for the owner to become better acquainted with the bees and sources of nectar. Although such plantings are made in this country, it is only in recent years that we commonly hear the term "bee garden" used in connection with this hobby.



As our occupations become more specialized, we are constantly in need of more hobbies which are in easy reach and can provide relaxation and escape from the fast pace of present day living. We plan for weeks so we can have a vacation to get away from it all and seek diversification in far off places. It is more important that we have a hobby which will give us a short vacation every day. For those interested in nature study, a bee garden will provide an ideal outlet which can always be in easy reach. Here one may come for a few minutes or a longer time and marvel at the industry of the honey bee which is always at the task of gathering nectar or pollen to the exclusion of all else which goes on in the world about him. We may observe the tripping of the flowers as the bee gathers the nectar or pollen. This pollination process makes possible the setting of seed or fruit and thus the bee renders a service invaluable to mankind. We can ponder over why the bees, though they were working on a particular kind of flower at this time yesterday, today have deserted it but are working on something else. It is a fascinating study which never ends.

A bee garden can occupy as little or as much space as one wishes to make it. It can provide forage for the bees and relaxation for the owner from the time of the first spring flowers until the last have faded in the fall. The bee garden is an ideal laboratory in which to become better acquainted with our bees and flowers.

WAGNER FLAT PEA

(*Lathyrus silvestris wagneri*)

This plant is a heavy producer of forage for livestock. A deep rooting perennial which starts slowly and requires two or three years to become fully established. Once established, it is reported to succeed on poor soil, stand much dry weather and to last for a lifetime. The bees work it much and reports indicate that it is a good honey plant. It was developed by a German plant breeder after many years of effort.

Seed is very scarce. Per packet 20c, 3 ounces \$1.00, per pound \$4.00, postpaid.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

(*Lotus Corniculatus*)

Birdsfoot trefoil is a drought resistant forage crop which is fast gaining favor in American agriculture. Indications are that it is adapted to a wide variety of soils and will succeed under varied climatic conditions. It succeeds on some soils where alfalfa and the clovers do poorly. The acreage is expanding as farmers become familiar with it. It is especially valuable when mixed with grasses for a permanent pasture crop. It is a legume and long-lived.

In England it is regarded as a valuable bee plant and beekeepers in eastern New York report good crops of well flavored honey from it. For field culture prepare as for clover or alfalfa and seed in either spring or fall; two to six pounds of seed per acre with other grasses.

We offer a good grade of seed of Broadleaf variety which is produced in northern states.

Seed, per packet 20c, per pound \$3.00, postpaid. Write for quantity price.

Inoculation for Birdsfoot Trefoil, bushel size can 50c postpaid.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

This clover which was imported from Australia, is a dense growing, self seeding pasture and hay crop. It does best in sections with fairly mild winters, starts with the fall rains, grows through the winter, produces good forage all spring and then dries up and seeds in mid-summer. This legume has become an important crop for an area in Oregon where it is reported as a lifesaver for worn out soil. Reports indicate that it may gain much favor in some southern states.

We have no information regarding its value as a honey plant.

We offer seed of Tallarook variety in trial quantity. Per packet 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.00, pound \$2.50, postpaid.

SAINFOIN

(*Onobrychis*)

Sainfoin is the main source of honey in some European countries where it is grown extensively as a forage crop. It is drought resistant and will grow on soils where clovers do poorly. It is perennial and under right conditions very long lived. It holds promise as a forage crop for parts of the high plains area in western United States and north into Canada. It blooms in May and June and the bees work it continually. Honey from Sainfoin is fine quality.

Seed supply uncertain. Write for prices.

BURNET

(*Sanguisorbia minor*)

This hardy perennial native to Eurasia is sometimes grown in the flower garden as an ornamental, in the vegetable garden as a salad plant and in the field as a forage crop. It is very drought resistant and easily grown. It is very attractive to the bees, blooming in midsummer for several weeks, but apparently is sought mostly for pollen.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

MOUNTAIN MINT

(*Pycnanthemum pilosum*)

Mountain mint is a very good honey plant. Its mass of bloom and very pronounced pleasant mint flavor



Mountain Mint is an abundant source of nectar.

make it most desirable for both bee garden and herb garden. Also important, this plant appears to have great commercial possibilities.

This species of Mountain Mint may become an important source of essential oils. Preliminary tests indicate that a much heavier yield of oil can be distilled from this plant as compared to the yields obtained from other mints now in commercial production. Larger tests of this plant are under way to make sufficient oil available for extensive study of the ingredients.

Mountain mint is an abundant source of nectar. It blooms heavily in August and September and is very attractive to the bees. It is native to the middlewest, the natural habitat being partially wooded hillsides. It has been reported as a source of surplus honey in some localities along the Mississippi river.

The seed is tiny, probably more than 100,000 seeds to the ounce.

Seed, small trial packet 20c, liberal packet \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce \$5.00, ounce \$8.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$25.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN HONEY PLANT

(*Actinomeris alternifolia*)

Golden Honey Plant, also known as Wingstem or Crownbeard, is one of the best native honey plants of the Mississippi valley. Where this plant is plentiful the bee-keeper need never worry about abundant stores for winter. It is a rather coarse perennial about five feet tall with irregular yellow flowers. It blooms in August and never fails to find the bees working it. Will grow in either sun or shade. Fine for waste land. Plant in early spring while the soil is cool. Does best in wooded or sheltered areas.

Seed, packet 20c, 2 ounces \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound \$3.00, postpaid.

SIMPSON'S HONEY PLANT

(*Scrophularia marilandica*)

Simpson's Honey Plant, also commonly known as Figwort, has long been famous for its rich store of nectar for the bees. The flowers are small but abundant and rich in honey. The plant is perennial and grows from three to six feet high. It will grow in either sun or shade and is often found growing wild in wooded areas. It blooms in the fall.

The seed, which is very small, should be sown on top of the ground in winter or very early spring.

Seed, 20c per packet.

ANISE HYSSOP

(*Agastache anethiodora*)

This wonder honey plant attracts the bees more consistently than any other of the 500 under observation in the American Bee Journal trial gardens. We know no other plant which the bees will work so freely, all day and every day, and for so long a blooming period as Anise Hyssop.

Anise Hyssop furnishes an abundance of bloom beginning early in June. It blooms heavily for over two months and continues with some bloom until October. It is native to the middlewest and pioneer settlers reported fine crops of good quality honey from it. The plant is perennial and usually reaches a height of about four feet. It blooms the first year from seed.

Anise Hyssop is an old Indian herb and of special interest to herb gardeners. The abundance of bloom makes it desirable for flower gardens as well.



A vigorous plant of Anise Hyssop has many branches like the above.

The seed is small, perhaps a half million seeds to the pound.

Seed, 20c per packet, per ounce \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$5.00, postpaid.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

(*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife is very adaptable and will grow either on dry land or in boggy spots with its roots in water. The abundant pink flowers are very ornamental and last for weeks in mid-summer. It is the source of much good honey in some localities.

It does best on wet land and will naturalize readily on some ground so wet that few plants will grow. Some bee-keepers have improved local bee pasture by sowing along streams. The plant gradually spreads down stream.

The seed, which is very small, should be sown on top of the ground in late winter or early spring.

Seed, 20c per packet, \$1.00 per ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$3.00, postpaid.

MOTHERWORT

(*Leonurus cardiaca*)

Motherwort is native of Asia and has been naturalized in many American localities. It is perennial and grows to a height of two to four feet. It is easily raised from seeds and once established should remain with little attention for many years.

The flowers grow in dense clusters around the stem and the bloom continues for a long period. Bees are attracted to the flowers in large numbers and it is one of the best plants to sow in waste places for bee pasture.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.



HOREHOUND

(*Marrubium vulgare*)

Horehound is a well known herb which comes from Eurasia and has become naturalized over parts of the United States. It blooms from July to September and the flowers attract many bees. It is the source of much dark honey in some localities.

Seed, 20c per packet, \$1.00 per ounce, postpaid.

GARDEN SAGE

(*Salvia officinalis*)

The garden sage has been cultivated for centuries for its aromatic leaves which are used in flavoring foods. It is a long lived perennial and should be included in every garden. The flowers are attractive to bees and a high quality honey is gathered from garden sage. Blooms in June.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

MEADOW SAGE

(*Salvia pratensis*)

This is the first of the sages to bloom in our garden and it provides good bee pasture for several weeks in the spring when forage is scarce. It blooms very freely and is always full of bees. It is quite ornamental. It is of easy culture and apparently a good plant for naturalizing along roadsides and in waste places. Perennial.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

SUMMER SAGE

(*Salvia superba*)

This is a strong growing sage reaching a height of about three feet and blooming intermittently all season. It blooms very freely in June and again in September with some flowers all summer. It is usually swarming with bees. It is ornamental, of easy culture and good for naturalizing.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

MARJORAM

(*Origanum vulgare*)

Marjoram is a European plant, cultivated in gardens and naturalizes readily under right conditions in this country. It is a favorite of the honey bee and in a few localities in eastern states has become sufficiently common to enable the bees to secure considerable fine quality honey from it. The plant is perennial and grows about two feet tall. Prefers limestone soils. It blooms for several weeks beginning in midsummer.

The seed is very small.

Seed, 20c per packet, \$2.00 per ounce, postpaid.

CATNIP

(*Nepeta cataria*)

Catnip is a famous bee plant common to our grandmother's herb gardens. It has since been widely naturalized, in fence corners and unused gardens. Perennial, blooming over a long period and never failing to attract the bees. This is one of the best honey plants for naturalizing in waste places.

Seed, 20c per packet, ounce \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$3.00, pound \$8.00, postpaid.

NEPETA NUDA

This member of the catnip family comes from southern Europe. It is perennial and reaches a height of three to four feet. It blooms for a long period before the common catnip comes into flower. It appears to be long lived and well suited to naturalizing on unused lands. Like others of the group it is usually swarming with bees when in bloom.

Seed, 20c per packet.

NEPETA MACRANTHA

This is the Siberian catnip. Like others of the catnip family it is a long lived perennial. It is of finer stem than the common catnip and grows two to three feet tall. It blooms for several weeks at the time of white clover and the bees work it freely.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

WOOD MINT

(*Blephilia ciliata*)

Wood mint is a perennial which will grow either in partial shade or open sun. With us it blooms through the month of June and the flowers swarm with bees. The attractive flowers offer attraction as a garden plant as well as bee plant.

Seed, 20c per packet.

DRAGONHEAD

(*Dracocephalum ruprechtii*)

This plant from Turkestan is little known to the bee-keepers yet it is one of the finest honey plants available. It is long lived, easy to grow and swarms with bees for weeks from late June to September. It appears to be especially desirable to plant for holding steep banks and similar places to stop soil erosion. The purple flowers are quite ornamental although not showy. Once it becomes well known this plant is likely to be widely used for bee pasture.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT

(*Echinops spaerocephalus*)



Chapman Honey Plant blooms heavily in mid-summer.

Chapman Honey Plant, also known as Globe Thistle, once enjoyed a real boom among the beekeepers. The plant is a biennial and reaches a height of six feet. It blooms heavily in mid-summer. The flowers are covered with bees and are grown for ornament. The plant is easily grown and can be planted either spring or fall.

Seed, 20c per packet, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound \$1.00, 3 pounds for \$5.00, postpaid.

ECHINOPS RITRO

The blue flowered Chapman Honey Plant is perennial growing to a height of about four feet on our soil. It is not nearly so tall as the other variety but is more desirable as an ornamental. It comes into bloom somewhat later and lasts into September.

Seed, per packet 20c.

LESPEDEZA BICOLOR

Lespedeza Bicolor is a shrubby variety from the Orient which blooms very freely in late summer and is very attractive to the bees. Reaching a height of about six feet, this one is well suited for screen or hedge. Attractive in both foliage and flower.

This plant is being used extensively in some areas in southern states in strip plantings for game cover along woodland borders. There it serves a dual purpose of erosion control and furnishing winter feed for game birds. Indications are that it will be a good source of surplus honey where plentiful. It should become important to bee-keepers for wasteland planting. It does not usually mature seed in northern states. It will provide a good fall source of nectar as far north as central Iowa.

Seed, 20c per packet, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound \$1.50, postpaid.

LESPEDEZA CYRTOBOTRA

Lespedeza Cyrtobotra is another shrubby species from Asia. It is perennial and requires about three years to reach full maturity. It begins blooming in the second season and is very attractive to the bees. This species apparently yields more nectar than any lespedeza that we have thus far been able to secure. It reaches a height of about six feet on our grounds. Fall bloomer.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

PEA TREE

(*Caragana arborescens*)

The pea tree is a very hardy shrub or small tree which comes from Siberia. It is drought resistant and is much used for hedge in the Dakotas and in western Canada. It is a free bloomer and the pea-like blossoms yield an abundant supply of well flavored honey in spring.

Seed, per packet 20c.

ASTER

The wild asters are the last source of nectar in many localities. We offer a mixture of several of the most ornamental varieties including New England aster, smooth aster and arrow leaf aster. All are worthy of a place in any garden. Plant in early spring while the ground is cool. Perennial.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT

(*Cleome serrulata*)

The Rocky Mountain bee plant is a common source of nectar in some places in the high plains and Rocky Mountain states. It blooms over a long period beginning in early summer and the bees work it freely. In some places it will continue to furnish good bee forage clear up to heavy frost.

The plant is annual and self sows readily. It usually grows four feet or more tall and has large showy pink or purple flowers. Though it is most often reported in the states west of the Missouri River, south as far as Oklahoma, west to Utah and north into Canada, it is occasionally reported in the wild state as far east as Illinois. It self sows readily and is a good plant to naturalize for bee pasture where conditions favor it.

Seed, 20c per packet, 75c per ounce, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound \$3.00, postpaid. Write for price of larger quantity.

GOLDEN CLEOME

(*Cleome lutea*)

Golden Cleome has too long been overlooked as an ornamental. Though native to a dry region (the southwest), it will also thrive in more humid climates and if given cultivation and plenty of room will reach a height of six or seven feet and bloom from July until frost with a constantly increasing number of flower clusters. It is ideal for background. A single plant with plenty of

room may resemble a young tree with much yellow bloom all late summer and fall. The plant is annual and self sows freely. One of the finest of honey plants, very attractive to bees and other insects.

Seed, packet 20c, ounce \$1.50, postpaid.

PHACELIA

The fiddle neck phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*) is native to California but is widely grown in European gardens as a honey plant. In Germany it is also grown to some extent for forage and is used for silage. It is a famous bee plant and is one of the most commonly grown where gardens have been planted especially for the bees.

It is an annual of easy culture and the flowers are covered with bees from morning till night. It reaches a height of about two feet with blueish or pink flowers.

Seed, 20c per packet, postpaid.

PHACELIA HIRSUTI

This low growing Phacelia comes up early in the spring, blooms freely and then disappears. It is an annual and usually self sows freely. Like others of this group it attracts the bees in large numbers.

Seed, 20c per packet.

BORAGE

(*Borago officinalis*)

Borage has long been famous as a bee plant and has been much planted in European honey plant gardens. It is an annual native to Europe and North Africa.

Although the honey is dark and not of the best quality the bees visit the flowers so freely that it should be included in every extensive collection of honey plants. It is a hardy plant blooming for a long period and seed should be planted in early spring where the plant is to grow.

Seed, 20c per packet, ounce 75c, postpaid.

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda odorata*)

Mignonette has long been a favorite with those who have bee gardens. It is an annual which comes from North Africa and has been widely distributed in ornamental gardens. The bloom is very fragrant. Some very extravagant claims have been made as to the amount of honey to be secured from this source. While there is no proof that such yields can be secured the flowers are very attractive to the bees and it seems probable that if enough of it were available good crops might be harvested. Try it in your garden.

Seed, per packet 20c, ounce 75c, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

(*Eschscholtzia California*)

The California poppy is a familiar plant to those who have visited the West Coast in springtime. Millions of them may have been seen in bloom along the roadsides and in waste places.

In the East it is grown as an annual. It reseeds freely and is easily grown in gardens or naturalized in sunny situations. The bees visit the flowers in large numbers for pollen. It blooms over a long period.

Seed, per packet 20c, ounce 75c, postpaid.

SAFFLOWER

Safflower is a fast growing annual which reaches a height of about three feet. The large yellow flowers are of interest in the garden but it is cultivated principally as a source of drying oil in demand by the paint and varnish industry. Bees visit the flowers freely and indications are that it will prove to be a good honey plant.

Seed 20c per packet, postpaid.

SESAMUM

Sesamum is an annual of easy culture. It grows to a height of about three feet in this climate and the large flowers are very attractive to the bees. Apparently if the plant were cultivated in sufficient acreage it would be a source of surplus honey. It blooms in late summer.

This plant is grown in very large acreage in the tropics and is an important food plant for millions in Asia. It is important principally as a source of edible oil which is one of the best for table use and congeals less readily than olive oil.

Sesamum has been grown with success at the Nebraska experiment station where a study of its commercial adaptation is under way.

Seed, 20c per packet.

Any twelve 20c seed packets for \$2.00, postpaid.

BOOKS

A LIVING FROM BEES by Frank C. Pellett. A cloth bound book of 335 pages, well illustrated, which, as its title suggests, outlines proved methods of making a living from bees. The fundamentals of honey production are explained with reasons for every necessary manipulation.

Conditions under which beekeeping is practical as an exclusive business and when it is better to be followed as a sideline are discussed at length.

\$2.50, postpaid.

AMERICAN HONEY PLANTS by Frank C. Pellett

The fourth revised edition of this book includes more than 100 plants not mentioned in previous editions. The most complete and practical book on honey plants ever published. With 200 illustrations and 467 large pages, the honey plants of the entire United States and Canada are extensively reviewed. Beautifully printed and bound in serviceable buckram, it is a fine example of the highest type of bookmaking. About 1,200 plants which are important to the beekeeper are discussed, with distribution, time of blooming, quality and yield of honey and other useful information.

\$6.00, postpaid.

HOW TO ATTRACT BIRDS, by Frank C. Pellett

This little book of 156 pages, fully illustrated with the author's photographs, is an account of forty years' experience with wild birds in several localities. Suggestions for attracting birds by means of providing nest boxes, storm shelters, watering and feeding stations and providing suitable surroundings are helpful in any situation. \$2.50, postpaid.

PRACTICAL QUEEN REARING, by Frank C. Pellett

Complete directions for rearing queen bees commercially or for the home apiary, with numerous illustrations to make the details clear. Cloth bound, 100 pages, \$1.00, postpaid.

SUCCESS WITH WILD FLOWERS by Frank C. Pellett

An account of the author's forty years' experience in growing wild flowers in a five acre preserve. Illustrated with numerous photographs and color plates. Expected to be available beginning early in 1948. Cloth bound, 175 pages, \$2.50, postpaid

PELLETT GARDENS

MELVIN PELLETT

ATLANTIC, IOWA

PELLETT

GARDENS

ATLANTIC, IOWA

Poastmaster: Return Postage

Guaranteed

Library U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Washington, D.C.

UR



